

Summary Results Matrix UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area– Multi Country Programme, 2012 – 2016

Summary Results Matrix: Eastern Caribbean Area – UNICEF Multi Country Programme, 2012 – 2016			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger/ Global partnerships for development & CRC articles 4, 26, 43, 45			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): CARICOM and OECS regional policy framework, UNDAF, national development plans and national poverty reduction strategies			
UNDAF Barbados and OECS Outcome: Enhanced social protection services and systems that improve equity, universal accessibility and quality / Strengthened enabling environment to reduce poverty, increase economic participation and social inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable groups UNDAF Trinidad and Tobago Outcomes: (1) Social Statistics and (2) Poverty Reduction			
Programme Component (and related Focus Sub-regional of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p><i>Evidence-based advocacy and capacity building for equity-sensitive policy and programme development for the fulfilment of rights of all girls and boys</i></p> <p>Policy Research and Advocacy for Children’s Rights</p> <p>(FA 5)</p>	<p>By 2016, equity-sensitive sub-regional and national policies, programmes and budget allocations are made with reliable disaggregated data on the actual situation of girls and boys and their families in line with CRC and MDGs in the Eastern Caribbean Area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of countries with updated and disaggregated data on all girls and boys in Education, Health and Protection, targeting the poor. Baseline: 0 Target: 12 2. # of countries with online DevInfo databases for monitoring children’s rights, especially those poor and Baseline: 2 Target: 12 3. # of countries that have fulfilled their reporting obligations Baseline: 6 CRC Reports Target: 12 (2014) 4. # of countries that have taken actions to comply with all CRC recommendations and concluding observations. Baseline: Tbd Target: 12 5. # of sub-regional Centres of Excellence operational in the field of ECD, Adolescents and M&E Baseline: 0 Target: 3 	<p>Ministries of Finance, Planning, Education, Social Development/Transformation, Health, Women and Children, UWI, UTT, World Bank, IDB, UNDP, UN Women, UNECLAC, UNFPA, National Statistical Offices, OECS Secretariat, CARICOM, House of Assembly</p>

		<p>6. Net enrolment rates for primary and secondary schools in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary- 74% (Antigua and Barbuda) -99% (Barbados) - Secondary - 64% (57% boys and 71% girls in St. Vincent and the Grenadines)- 96% (90% boys and 100% girls in Montserrat) <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary- 100% - Secondary – 70%- 100% (64% -95% for boys) <p>7. Girls and boys who have not taken CXC examinations in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined Target: to be determined</p> <p>8. # of countries with new or revised policies, programmes and budget allocation based (including DRR) on available data in Education, Health and Protection targeting the poor and most disadvantaged girls and boys</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p>	
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Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):
 Reduce –under-5 mortality rate & CRC 6 and 24 / Achieve universal primary education & CRC articles 2, 12, 27, 28 and 29 / Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases / Goal 4: Combating HIV and AIDS & CRC articles 24 / Section VI of the Millennium Declaration – Protecting the Vulnerable & CRC Articles 3, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40

National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): CARICOM and OECS regional policy framework, UNDAF and national development plans and poverty reduction strategies

UNDAF Barbados and OECS Outcome: Strengthened enabling environment for effective and inclusive governance and security at the national and Area level

UNDAF Trinidad and Tobago Outcomes: (1) Social Statistics and (2) Poverty Reduction

Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p><i>Lifelong Learning and Protection for all girls and boys</i></p> <p>Young Child Survival and Development (FA 1)</p>	<p>By 2016, Governments’ capacity enhanced in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries to develop national policies, programmes, laws and institutions to ensure</p>	<p>1. Proportion of girls and boys 0-5 years living in households in the poorest communities have access to early childhood services in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries.</p> <p>Baseline: less than 50% of boys and girls Target: 80% of girls and boys</p>	<p>Ministries of Education, Social Welfare/Social Transformation, Justice, Health, Women and Children, the Offices of the Attorney-General OECS, CARICOM, UTT, UWI, PAHO, UNESCO, World Bank, UN</p>

<p>Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2) HIV/AIDS and Young Persons (FA 3) Child Protection (FA 4)</p>	<p>comprehensive systems for positive development, lifelong learning and protection of all boys and girls, especially those poor and most vulnerable to neglect, violence, exploitation and discrimination</p>	<p>2. Number of countries that have adopted education policies that include selective CFS standards (including the ban of corporal punishment)</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:7</p> <p>3. # of countries experiencing high levels of violence and crime with state-led diversion and second chance education programmes</p> <p>Baseline: state-led diversion (3), state-led second chance education (to be defined) Target: state-led diversion (6), state-led second chance education (7)</p> <p>4. # of countries with updated child protection laws* in line with international standards</p> <p>Baseline: Grenada (2/4 areas); St. Vincent (1/4 areas); TCI (1/4 areas) Target: 12 countries with 4/4 areas</p> <p>5. # of countries which have ratified CRC OPs</p> <p>Baseline: OPs-AC (4); OPs-SC (6) Target: OPs-AC (12); OPs-SC (12)</p> <p>11. Number of countries with existence of recent disaggregated data on homicides and crimes against children and adolescents</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined Target: 12</p> <p>6. Number of countries with a statistical model for monitoring juvenile justice systems (children in detention/pre-sentence detention/tried/convicted)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>Women, NGOs</p>
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* The four child protection laws for all countries include (1) care and protection, (2) justice for children, (3) alternative care and (4) domestic violence.

Cross-Sectoral Programme Area	Cross-Sectoral Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p><i>C4D, Communication and Fundraising</i></p>	<p>Within the context of meeting CRC obligations, by 2016 all boys and girls from the poorest communities are accessing pre-school and early stimulation opportunities, are benefiting from positive child-centered approaches at school and are benefitting from law and policies that protect them from neglect, violence, exploitation and discrimination</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of countries in which all parents and caregivers of children 0-5 engage in four or more activities to promote early learning in the past 3 days in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries. Baseline: 0 Target: 8 2. % of teachers in at least 5 countries that have increase knowledge of selected CFS standards being implemented in the Eastern Caribbean Area and are taking action towards incorporating them into existing education practices in schools Baseline: 20% of teachers in pilot schools of 4 countries Target: 100% 7. Number of countries with codes of conduct/protocol on the prevention of violence against children for their institutions. Baseline: to be determined Target: to be determined 3. # of dedicated broadcast slots and print media pages that advocate for the rights of children, especially the most disadvantaged Baseline: 5 Target: 12 4. # of private sector partners fundraising for poor and disadvantaged children in the Eastern Caribbean Baseline :1 Target : 4 5. Proportion of key stakeholders in 12 Eastern Caribbean countries who have committed to a code against child abuse and are taking action to reduce its incidences, especially in disadvantaged communities 	<p>Ministries of Education, Social Development/Transformation, Health, Justice and Home Affairs, UWI, UTT, UN Women, OECS Secretariat, CARICOM, Media, private sector</p>

		Baseline: 0 Target: 6	
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Annex: Consolidated Result Report UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area– Multi Country Programme, 2008 – 2011

1. Key Results Expected (restate, <u>EXACTLY</u> as in the original Summary Results Matrix approved by the Board as part of the original approved CPD)	3. Key Progress Indicators (state the indicator, baseline and most recent status: use the <u>same</u> indicators and baselines contained in the original Summary Results Matrix approved by the Board, and show the latest available value for each indicator, stating the years for the baseline and latest value)	4. Description of Results Achieved (a <u>brief, precise description of aggregate achievements for each Key Result contained in column 1</u>)	5. Constraints and facilitating factors (a <u>brief and precise description for each Result description in column 4</u>)
<p>1.1 Eastern Caribbean: Children, youth and women’s issues are progressively integrated into key policy and public finance budgeting initiatives such as the PRSPs, National Plans of Actions and Poverty Assessments - in at least 4 countries from the Eastern Caribbean Countries and at the sub regional level.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname[†]: Public budget allocations and expenditures for social and economic policies and services at national and decentralized levels adequately integrate and address the rights of children and women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child-friendly policy initiatives and programmes <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – (4) Child and Gender-friendly Social Safety Net Reforms in St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts &Grenada, Child-friendly policies in Antigua 1, St. Vincent 1 (2009)</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 4 studies completed to support advocacy for development of child friendly policy initiatives and programmes. Report on the Situation Analysis of Children and Women (ongoing).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries participating in child and gender budgeting analyses <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – (4) Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Vincent <u>Current Status</u> – (4) Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Vincent</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 1</p>	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of evidence-based discussions (papers, publications etc) held with policy makers and key stakeholders in the ten countries on “Child Poverty in the Eastern Caribbean” (2008) and “Social Budgeting in the OECS” (part of the SIDS Paper Series), there is increased awareness of children’s and women’s issues and the need to include them in policy and public finance budgeting initiatives (PRSPS, NPA, CPAs). Technical feedback on inclusion of children’s and women’s issues was provided during the development of the country poverty assessments in Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis. South-south cooperation and learning from best practices was promoted through the participation of, St. Vincent and Grenadines a budgeting learning exchange visit to Ecuador in 2008. Partnership with and institutional support provided to the OECS Secretariat is at its inception stage in furthering the social policy agenda for children and their families. Child-and gender Assessment of social assistance schemes in 6 countries has led to the initiation of child and gender sensitive reforms- reviewing targeting, reviewing allowance 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating factors:</u> Good data and efforts by countries on economic development and data resulting in MIC status</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> National financial limitations, especially in the light of the global economic crisis, and changes in Governments.</p> <p>National governments’ emphasis on economic development with limited attention and emphasis on regional and national social development and social statistics on children and their families</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: The evidence points to substantive Government expenditure for children, however, 80% of this is for recurrent and 20% for development</p>

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[†] Results of Suriname can be found attached to 2012-2016 CPD of Guyana and Suriname

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More targeted budget allocations for vulnerable children and women <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 1 (St. Kitts – Min of Comm, Social Development and Gender) <u>Current Status</u> – 1 (St. Kitts – Min of Comm, Social Development and Gender)</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 0</p>	<p>allocations, policy revision, M&E systems, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinidad and Tobago The following Studies were completed and disseminated widely to stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trend Analysis of the Budget with Respect to Human Rights and Child Responsiveness ▪ Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Child Responsiveness of the National Budget in Trinidad and Tobago ▪ Study on Child Poverty ▪ Studies were used to raise awareness of and advocate for effective public budget allocations and expenditures to address rights of children and women 	
<p>1.2 Eastern Caribbean: New sub-regional and national policy and legislative initiatives dealing with ECD, child protection (including initiative against sexual abuse, justice for children), HIV prevention and life skills are enforced.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: National policy and legislative initiatives referred in National Plan of Action for Children in line with international human rights instruments are enforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new child focused policies being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> developed, finalized and/or adopted <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 1 (St. Kitts and Nevis) <u>Current Status</u> – 1 (St. Kitts and Nevis) while 3 other countries have developed and finalized but not yet adopted.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Child Abduction Act -Proclaimed (2008) 2. Children’s (Amendment) Authority Act - Partially proclaimed (2008) 3. The Children’s Community Residences, Foster Homes, and Nurseries Bill - Assented (2008) 4. Children’s (Amendment) Bill (before a Special Joint Select Committee of Parliament as of March 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to information from the country poverty assessments, there is increased understanding of issues of child poverty, development and exclusion as a result of several surveys, assessments and researches conducted in lieu of national/sub-regional child poverty studies. • These include: (i) Youth Participation in the Caribbean; (ii) Response of Youth to HIV Prevention Programmes; (iii) Addressing Corporal Punishment and Views of Civil Society (Antigua and Barbados); and (iv) Quality of Learning Environments in Early Childhood Centres (Dominica); (v) Perceptions, Opinions and attitudes on Child Sexual Abuse in Eastern Caribbean; (vi) ECD Quality Assessments (Montserrat and St Kitts and Nevis); and (vii) Social Safety Net Assessments (St. Lucia, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis , Barbados and St 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating Factors:</u> Research, survey and evaluations have provided the evidence to advocate for policy changes</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> There has been slow progress in the approval of finalized policies due to the congestion of parliamentary agendas for finalizing legal Instruments. This factor is not under the control of the individual ministries of government.</p> <p>There continues to be significant lead time between consensus and action for legal change, but change when it comes, has won bipartisan support due to extensive consultative processes.</p>

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	<p>2009)</p> <p>5. Not yet been laid in Parliament as they are to be read in relationship to the Children' Authority Act include: (a) Family Court Bill; (b) Adoption Bill; (c) Status of Children's Bill.</p> <p>6. Education (1966) Act (under review – ongoing)</p> <p>7. Draft Policy on Gender and Development (being developed –ongoing 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of legal instruments approved with corresponding Ministry directives and programmes <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status 2011</u> - 4 (Draft-NPA on Child Sexual Abuse-St. Kitts and Nevis, with approved-NPA on CSA in Barbados, Dominica and Grenada.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 1</p>	<p>Vincent and Grenadines).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Safety Net Assessments has led to the Governments of St. Lucia, St Vincent, St. Kitts & Nevis and Grenada establishing committees to review, harmonize and develop M&E systems for their social assistance programmes. Support provided to the three British Overseas Territories (Montserrat, British Virgin Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands) and Grenada has contributed to their meeting their CRC reporting obligation. Advocacy on ratification of optional protocols and technical support to help fulfil CRC reporting obligations being provided to St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Barbados, and St. Kitts and Nevis, is yet to yield desired results. Six (6) Eastern Caribbean States developed and finalized ECD policies - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada (updated) Montserrat, St. Lucia (updated), St. Kitts and Nevis (updated.)One (1) Eastern Caribbean State – St. Kitts and Nevis has adopted the ECD policy. Children's protective environment in Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Turks and Caicos Islands was enhanced through the passing of new Child Protection Acts based on the OECS model bills. The legislation requires <i>inter alia</i>, mandatory reporting of all forms of suspected child abuse by professionals. <p>Trinidad and Tobago Package of Children's Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 out of 7 pieces of child protection legislation (related to international child abduction) 	

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		<p>has been fully adopted, after more than 10 years of undergoing review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Children’s (Amendment) Authority Act which deals with care and protection of all children, has been partially proclaimed, allowing for appointment of Management Board to operationalise the Children’s Authority. ▪ To support this process, UNICEF is providing technical inputs to the development of minimum standards of care and protection for institutionalised children. This will be completed in 2011. ▪ As part of the Roving Implementation Committee of the Package of Children’s Legislation, UNICEF contributed to raising awareness to approximately 640 teachers, social and health workers as well as law enforcement agents on impact of the new package of children’s legislation to their roles and responsibilities with respect to caring and protecting children. <p>Revision of National Education Act (1966)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF provided technical inputs to the alignment of the National Education Act (1966) to ensure that human rights and child friendly schools principles are integrated in the new act. ▪ The review is still ongoing with the Ministry of Education. <p>Review of Draft Policy on Gender and Development (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of the UNCT Theme Group on Gender, UNICEF provided technical support to the review of the Draft Gender Policy document. 	

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<p>1.3 Eastern Caribbean: Disaggregated children’s and women’s data available and integrated into monitoring and evaluation systems at the subregional level and in at least 4 countries from the Eastern Caribbean countries.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname: Harmonized national child rights monitoring systems provide quality social data and monitor evidence-based public policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and subregional child-focused monitoring and evaluation systems operational Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 2 (CARICOM and St. Lucia) Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 1 <u>Current Status</u> – 1 Number of countries adopting DevInfo as a national platform for data management Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 1 <u>Current Status</u> – 5 Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 1 Number of qualitative and participatory monitoring and evaluation activities. Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 5 Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 1 <u>Current Status</u> – 1 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff of National Statistical Offices and line ministries in the ten countries have increased technical capacity to manage and disseminate data on children as a result of Regional DevInfo and CensusInfo workshops conducted in 2008 and 2009. CARICOM (CARICOMInfo) and St. Lucia (HelenInfo) have developed online DevInfo databases for sharing data. Dominica (NatureisleInfo), Barbados (BimInfo), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (VinInfo), Grenada (SpiceisleInfo) and the OECS Secretariat (OECSInfo) and have however developed desktop versions of their databases which will then be made available online. The “Data Assessment of the Eastern Caribbean” revealed gaps protection, education, health and nutrition data and discussion with stakeholders led to an agreement start implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme in St. Lucia and Barbados in 2011. The SIDS Paper Series and the various reports produced on Climate Change, Migration, the Economic Crisis and Social Investment in Children has helped to identify, document and share good practices in the Eastern Caribbean. These papers can be accessed through: www.unicef.org/barbados/SIDS. A mapping of social policies and the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Advocacy (MEPA) platform has led to increased information sharing on children’s issues with partners. 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating Factor:</u> National Statistical Offices supportive and cognizant of the fact that there is a need to gather, analyze and disseminate not only economic but also social data.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Limited national M&E capacity, including monitoring of behavioural and social change, has contributed to lack of baselines and up-to-date data on children and women.</p> <p>A major challenge still being faced is non-availability of up-to-date and disaggregated data on social indicators to enter into these databases.</p> <p>Trinidad and <u>Facilitating Factor:</u> The CRC provides a frameworks for supporting government implementation in compliance with CRC recommendations.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Monitoring of NPA has proved to be difficult due to absence of baseline data and target. Despite these constraints, the NPA/CRC Committee was making significant progress in drafting an End-Cycle Report when call for early elections in April 2010 halted all NPA activities and meetings, pending a review period by the new Government that is ongoing.</p> <p>Monitoring implementation of CRC</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth journalist networks supported by UNICEF in Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are reporting on Children’s issues. Youths organized by an NGO in St. Lucia are involved in the preparation of an alternative CRC State Party Report <p>Trinidad and Tobago Monitoring Committee of the Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children and the CRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As honorary member of the Monitoring Committee of the Implementation of the NPA/CRC (2006-2010), UNICEF contributed actively to numerous workshops and stakeholders meetings for the compilation of updated data on children focusing in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV. <p>cTTInfo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinidad and Tobago has adopted a version of DevInfo called cTTInfo <p>MICS III and MICS IV?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the Ministry of People and Social Development, UNICEF completed and disseminated MICS III in 2008 and is currently in the process of conducting a MICS IV 	<p>recommendations and Reporting to the CRC is pending due to lack of data from key stakeholders and limited implementation from respective institutions.</p>
<p>1.4. Eastern Caribbean: Development, implementation, evaluation and promotion of child-centred and community-based models in child protection, youth development and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New community-based models being incorporated into national policy <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 4 (in the areas of early childhood development and child protection) Number of case studies, evaluations and training tools describing social policy approaches and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online Social Policy toolkit has been developed and when it is launched, it will contribute to capacity building and strengthening the knowledge and skills of policy-makers to deal with child-focused social policies at the national and area levels. Policy documents developed include: (i) Standards for the Regulation of Early Childhood 	<p><u>Facilitating Factor:</u> Good collaboration with NGO’s and Governments in assisting in the establishment of models in the areas of ECD, court diversion programmes for juvenile offenders and child-friendly schools.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Insufficient prioritization of</p>

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	<p>good practices <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 6 (Case studies/SIDS - 4, Evaluations - 1 and Training Tools/Toolkit – 1)</p>	<p>Services (Antigua and Barbuda); (ii) Working with Children in Conflict with the Law; and (iii) Drafts of Child Abuse protocols (BVI and TCI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research/case studies undertaken include: (i) Social policies in Small States - Case Study of Grenada; (ii) Children and Families in Transition; (iv) UNICEF BECO Views: Policy Options for Consideration by the Government of Barbados and (iv) Investing in knowledge for Evidence-based Social Policies -Case Study of two Eastern Caribbean initiatives. • Advocacy and communication for behaviour change efforts reached children and their parents/ caregivers in the ten countries through educational videos on HIV and AIDs. Children were also able to cope with the stress of the hurricane season as a result of an electronic and print media campaign providing parents and caregivers with information on coping behaviours. 	<p>children’s issues at the political and institutional level in countries, including adhering to their accountability in reporting and taking actions and policies in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;</p> <p>There is a capacity gap to measure and monitor behaviour change impacts resulting from advocacy efforts</p>
<p>1.5. Eastern Caribbean: At least 80% of the children in conflict with the law are utilizing improved mediation, legal aid and reintegration/diversion services in at least 4 countries from the Eastern Caribbean countries.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: At least 80% of the children in conflict with the law are utilizing improved mediation, legal aid and reintegration/diversion services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children in conflict with law benefiting from community-based rehabilitation programmes <p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 23%</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – not known <u>Current Status</u> – not known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a policy framework on the reform of juvenile justice based on the diversion models. <p>Eastern Caribbean:</p>	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 23.7% of male and female adolescents charged with offences are now accessing national court diversion programmes in St. Lucia, Dominica and Grenada. <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF plans to support the Ministry of the People and Social Development and the Management Board of the Children’s Authority in compiling baseline data on the situation of children in conflict with the law and the justice for children system for programme and service implementation in 2011. ▪ The Package of Children’s Legislation (see 1.2) 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating Factors:</u> NGO’s willingness to work with Government to support court-diversion models</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Governments have been slow to provide the necessary resources to ensure that these programme are national in scope.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Facilitating Factors:</u> With the arrival of new Government in 2010 and the establishment of the inter-ministerial Child Protection Task Force, justice for children has re-emerged as a</p>

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	<p><u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – This is being developed by the OECS Secretariat and will be ready by end 2011.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – not known <u>Current Status</u> – not known (in process of determining)</p>	<p>includes The Children’s Bill and the Children’s Authority Act which addresses area of justice for children in line with international human rights instruments and principles.</p>	<p>priority area for action (with specific budget allocations) to: (a) determine baseline information, (b) support the implementation of new law concerning children in the justice system and (c) institutional reform for care and protection of children in the justice system.</p>
<p>1.6 Eastern Caribbean: All reported cases of sexually abused and exploited girls and boys utilize quality referral services in at least 4 countries from the Eastern Caribbean countries.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: All reported cases of sexually abused and exploited girls and boys utilize quality referral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of reported victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation receiving specialized care and support (by type) <p>Eastern Caribbean and Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – data not available <u>Current Status</u> – sporadic data available</p>	<p>Eastern Caribbean: Although a study on child sexual abuse in the Eastern Caribbean has opened public debate and sparked debates in various Cabinets and the development of national plans of action and communication campaigns on child sexual abuse, the services have not been revised.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Enhancing Child Protection System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through UNICEF participation at an inter-ministerial Child Protection Task Force, influenced the development of a model protocol for responding and referring reporting cases of child abuse. In 2011, Task Force will use the newly developed UNICEF Child Protection Assessment and Mapping tool to compile baseline information on gaps in the child protection system to prioritise programming and policy development. <p>Breaking the Silence on Child Sexual Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with UN Women and the University of the West Indies, provided technical and financial input for the implementation of a three year action research project to prevent and address child sexual abuse, examine incest and implication for risky 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating Factor:</u> A groundbreaking study with the University of Huddersfield has been instrumental in bringing the issues of child sexual abuse on the forefront for political action</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Concern and political debate on child abuse has not yet been translated into strengthening the services for victims of sexual abuse</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Facilitating factors:</u> UNICEF has been asked to sit at the inter-ministerial Child Protection Task Force,</p> <p><u>Constraints</u> Diffuse accountabilities among key stakeholders affects implementation of planned activities.</p>

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		<p>sexual and social behaviour and the spread of HIV among children and women. The Project has produced detailed ethnographic studies in 3 communities, a compiled mapping report on service providers, including assessments on attitudes towards sexual relations among family members, a review of existing legislation and a comprehensive desk review related to CSA. The project is also currently implementing a public awareness raising campaign using the Blue Teddy Bear as a symbol to break the cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All project reports and documentation on best practices for evidence based interventions that address the link between CSA/incest and HIV risk will be disseminated at a Regional Conference which will be held in April 2011. <p>ChildLine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to national hotline for children contributed to expansion of services from 8 to 16 hours every day of the year, including holidays and weekends and an increase in number of children accessing counselling and referrals to specialised systems from 2,278 calls received in 2006 to close to 14,500 by 2009. Of these calls, 35% were boys, another 35% girls, while 30% were adult callers. The youngest callers were 6 years old, representing 1% of all calls received during the period. ▪ Significantly, the partnership lead to integration of ChildLine as a critical service supported now by three key line ministries, and a full endorsement by the Ministry of Education as a way to provide additional psychosocial counselling support to students, expanding services to full 24 hours. 	

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1.7. Trinidad and Tobago: At least 80% of girls and boys in residential/institutional care benefit from best care practices, monitoring systems and alternative care arrangements in accordance with international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of national protocols/policies for children in residential care in line with international standards <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – (in process of developing standards of care and protection in line with international standards) No. of children benefiting from alternative care arrangements <u>Baseline 2007</u> – not known <u>Current Status</u> – sporadic data available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Ministry of the People and Social Development and the Management Board of the Children’s Authority in compiling baseline data and developing minimum standards for alternative care for children for programme and service implementation in 2011. The Package of Children’s Legislation (see 1.2) includes The Children’s Community Residences, Foster Care and the Children’s Authority Act which addresses area of alternative care for children in line with international human rights instruments and principles. 	<p><u>Facilitating factor:</u> Law Reform is ongoing</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Need to clarify roles and responsibilities between the Ministry of the People and Social Development and the Management Board of the Children’s Authority during the current transition phase affected partnership building in this area.</p> <p>The two agencies have now agreed that the Ministry will continue to lead pending operationalisation of the Children’s Authority.</p>
1.8. Trinidad and Tobago: At least 50% of primary schoolchildren are equipped to claim their human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of children with understanding of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and human rights principles <u>Baseline 2007</u> – unknown <u>Current Status</u> – not known but 100% of primary school children have been reached. However, level of understanding of targeted children and human rights principles not measured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400,000 children reached through youth-developed PSAs on child rights, aired on local television stations Over 5,000 children reached through distribution of IEC material written in child friendly language 800 children reached through rights promotion project using sport and story telling 	<p><u>Facilitating factor:</u> new Government from 2010 seeking input from students and children into national policies development-Children’s Summit</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> No baseline to measure previous knowledge of CRC.</p> <p>No data to measure the percentage of children with an understanding of CRC</p>
1.9. Eastern Caribbean: At least 80% of schools are using positive disciplinary practices and conflict resolution approaches at least 4 countries Trinidad and Tobago: At least 80% of schools are using positive disciplinary practices and conflict resolution approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an OECS Policy framework on school discipline that discourages the use of corporal punishment in schools Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 0 Number of schools and children reporting discontinued use of corporal punishment and applying positive disciplinary practices Eastern Caribbean 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECS Policy Framework is not available. OECS is yet to move on this issue due to still cautious Governments. Across Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica and St. Lucia, 13,872 children from 43 (21.5%) primary/secondary schools are officially participating in this initiative. <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information not available 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <p><u>Facilitating Factors:</u> The first schools in Barbados that “dared” to try the child-friendly school approach, of which one principle is also the Vice-President of the Caribbean Union of Teachers, have shown that the approach is beneficial to both the school and children</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Corporal punishment is still</p>

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	<p><u>Baseline 2007</u> – 0 <u>Current Status</u> – 43 primary schools</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – not known <u>Current Status</u> – not known</p>		<p>legally and culturally tolerated, but behavioural change is evident among the younger generation.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Facilitating Factor:</u> Present legislation on corporal punishment refers to “reasonable punishment” by “any parent, teacher or other person having lawful control or charge of a child.”</p> <p>In light of pending legislation (see above on Children’s Act (partially proclaimed) and Education Act (1966) – under review) and the legal risk as to what is considered “reasonable punishment”, the Ministry of Education has advised against the use of corporal punishment.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> Corporal punishment is still legally and culturally tolerated, but behavioural change is evident among the younger generation.</p>
<p>1.10 Eastern Caribbean: Children have universal access to school-based lifeskills education programmes to reduce risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of sexually active adolescents practicing correct condom use <p>Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007</u> – Antigua 36% Barbados 47%</p>	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 715 teachers (87% female) with skills to deliver Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) in schools throughout the 10 countries. HFLE Curriculum Framework 5-16 available and in use in Dominica, Barbados, BVI, Antigua, St. 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <p><u>Facilitating Factor:</u> Availability of regional framework and monitoring mechanism assisted in keeping HLE on the agenda in countries</p>

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<p>violence in at least 4 countries from the Eastern Caribbean Countries</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: At least 80% of school-going children and 40% of out-of-school children put into practice correct information and relevant skills to reduce their risks and vulnerability to HIV, STIs, substance abuse, violence and suicide</p>	<p>Grenada 40% St. Lucia 32%</p> <p><u>Current Status</u>- No updated information available</p> <p>% of young people who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during last intercourse</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – 53% <u>Current Status</u> – No updated information available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools delivering life-skills based education <p>Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007</u> –38 Secondary schools delivering the new lifeskills-based curriculum in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia <u>Current Status</u> – Data being collected and available by end March, 2011</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007</u> – <u>Current Status</u> –83 secondary schools delivering a lifeskills curriculum to forms 1 - 3. Updated data currently being collected at the primary school level</p>	<p>Lucia & Grenada.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A situation analysis on the MOE’s response to HIV has been completed and yet to be disseminated. A symposium on HFLE was held in 2009 with teachers and students with recommendations being included in the situation analysis. 	<p><u>Constraints:</u> HFLE is still not an examinable subject in school and is not always timetabled in schools as other subjects have priority.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago:</p> <p><u>Facilitating Factors:</u> A Child Protection Task Force has been established by the new Government and is taking coordinated approach towards child protection</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> There is no unified HFLE curriculum at the tertiary level and it is taught by 3 different tertiary institutions. Until 2009 there was one curriculum officer from the social studies department assigned the responsibility of HFLE, there are now 3 officers.</p>

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<p>1.11 Eastern Caribbean: Children participate in an increased number of school-based and out-of-school youth-led programmes.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: Children participate in an increased number of school-based and out-of-school youth-led programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth led organizations Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007 –</u> No baseline data on youth-led organizations <u>Current Status –</u> 11 adolescent-led organizations: Barbados(3), St. Lucia (2), St. Vincent (1), Dominica (1), Grenada (2), St. Kitts and Nevis(1), Antigua and Barbuda (1) <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007 –</u> 0 <u>Current Status –</u> 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of active student councils Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2008-</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Antigua & Barbuda</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbados</td> <td>18 of 22 schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grenada</td> <td>15 of 16 schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Lucia</td> <td>11 of 23 schools</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Current Status –</u> 10 of 22 schools in Barbados met the standards for active student council. Survey to be completed by end</p>	Antigua & Barbuda	0	Barbados	18 of 22 schools	Grenada	15 of 16 schools	St. Lucia	11 of 23 schools	<p>Eastern Caribbean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 adolescent-led organizations were supported with leadership training and pairing with supportive adults. 306 youth leaders (156 M, 150F) trained in out-of-school settings – many in largely youth-led sessions Even though schools reported the existence of school councils, at the same time “<i>many schools reported difficulty in getting the councils to thrive</i>”. This led to a definition of active student council. The nature of the engagement was to support processes which would assist the councils to be active. Consequently Students Councils (SCs) were re-launched in Barbados in 2009. Standard for operation SCs were shared with St. Lucia and Antigua as they presently have no formal provision for operation of SCs. Grenada’s SC guidelines are still in draft form. 100% schools in St. Lucia and 81% of schools in Barbados trained students and teachers in leadership and the operation of student councils. Each of the 11 identified adolescent-led organizations/clubs has membership ranging from 23 -108 persons 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <p><u>Facilitating Factor:</u> Student participation has been incorporated into the Child-Friendly School approach in the Eastern Caribbean, as the CFS is expanding quite rapidly as is the school council and governance structures in schools.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> In attempting to collect data it was difficult to determine real youth-led organisations as with annual changes in leadership this shifted from year to year. Emphasis was placed on fostering adolescent-led organizations and supporting adolescents to assume leadership roles in the organization in which they were participating.</p> <p>Some resistance remains at school level to the functioning of SCs. One major constraint to the operation of SCs was the availability of a teacher to provide support and guidance to the Council. Youth</p>
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	<p>of March 2011 for other countries.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007 – 0</u> <u>Current Status – 0</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children participating in youth-led programmes <p>Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2008</u> -one identified adolescent-led organization in Barbados had a membership of 15. In 2010 membership was reported at 108. <u>Current Status –</u> The 10 adolescent-led groups have a total membership of 388</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007 – not known</u> <u>Current Status – not known</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dropout children with certificate of completion <p>Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007 – no baseline</u> <u>Current Status –</u> it has not been possible to collect this data</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007 – not known</u> <u>Current Status –</u> not known (approximately 4,000 children have been identified by MoE as school drop outs – as of January 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two models were supported to identify how students failing to meet academic standards in schools or having dropped out of school could be supported to reach the required standards and/or access second chance education opportunities. 1037 boys and 1039 girls from disadvantaged communities were reached through after-school and vocational programmes, emphasising HIV and violence prevention <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information not available 	<p>participation in schools move from an end in itself and was incorporated within the context of CFS at secondary level in an effort to secure more support for the operation of the Councils.</p> <p>Evaluation noted that teacher attitudes were critical in supporting children in meeting agreed goals.</p> <p>There is no administrative data in the education sector that assists in tracking children that have dropped out of school</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago: <u>Facilitating Factor:</u> A nationwide program by the Ministry of National Security has highlighted the need for programs specifically targeting young persons as this program is in 22 communities there is the potential for great reach.</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> There are prevailing attitudes and resistance as to how young people can take up leadership positions in programs.</p>
<p>1.12 Eastern Caribbean: At least 60% of vulnerable children in at least 4 countries have access to early</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of draft ECD standard documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> developed <input type="checkbox"/> approved <input type="checkbox"/> circulated 	<p>Eastern Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three state-led ECD outreach models have been initiated and are being supported in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia and St. Kitts and 	<p>Eastern Caribbean: <u>Facilitating factor:</u> National assessments of ECD services have assisted in developing and advocating for the development,</p>

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<p>childhood development (ECD) services.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago At least 60% of vulnerable children have access to ECD services.</p>	<p>Eastern Caribbean <u>Baseline 2007 – 0</u> <u>Current Status – CARICOM ECD</u> standard/framework and national ECD Standards developed in Antigua and Montserrat but have not been approved nor circulated to date.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Baseline 2007 – 0 Current Status – CARICOM ECD standard/framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites piloting alternative child-rearing models <p>Eastern Caribbean Baseline 2007 – 1 Current Status – 2</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline 2007 – 0</u> <u>Current Status – 0</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-primary net enrolment rate <p>Eastern Caribbean Baseline:- 72% - 120%- average 90% <u>Current Status:</u></p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Baseline: 80%</u> <u>Current Status- not available</u></p>	<p>Nevis reaching 0-5 years old in their homes and in ECD centers.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity of Government strengthened in assessment of parenting programme in vulnerable communities ▪ Communication framework promoting the importance of ECD developed 	<p>approval and circulation of national ECD standards</p> <p><u>Constraints:</u> As Governments focused their energies on managing the economic crisis, it was difficult to keep issues of ECD policy development and implementation on the governments’ agenda.</p> <p>This home visitation programme exposes boys and girls to stimulating activities to facilitate their development and provides training for parents and care givers in their homes. The programme gives the adults ideas of how to effectively care for the children and stimulate their development in the home environment.</p> <p>This model programme strengthens the link between the Health Ministry and the Education Ministry by supporting early stimulation and cognitive development through the already established Health Systems.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago <u>Facilitating factor:</u> Availability of sub-regional workshops on training of assessment of parenting programmes</p> <p>South-south cooperation between government of Chile and Trinidad and Tobago and subsequent sub-regional workshop with ECD providers resulted in development of communication framework</p>

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			<p><u>Constraints:</u> No baseline data available on vulnerable children</p> <p>Early general elections and change in government</p>